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ABSTRACT

This guide is designed to help high school students understand many aspects of planning for life after high school. The introduction notes that the workplace of the future will reserve the best jobs for those with the best skills and describes which skills are important. These topics are discussed: (1) benefits of education; (2) improving career options; (3) how to choose the right school for oneself; (4) a sample letter asking for information; (5) the Indiana Academy, an academically challenging two-year public high school; (6) an academic honors diploma; (7) admission recommendations for four-year colleges and universities; (8) admission recommendations for two-year schools; (9) a sample letter for information from two-year schools; (10) standardized admission tests; (11) how to earn college credit early; (12) independent study and correspondence courses; (13) academic support services; (14) special services for differently-abled students; (15) financial aid; (16) housing; (17) athletics; (18) academic eligibility for intercollegiate athletics; (19) extra-curricular and social activities; (20) a map of Indiana with locations of schools noted; and (21) a glossary of postsecondary terms. (ABL)

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ICPAC POSTSECONDARY PLANNER

Indiana College Placement and Assessment Center (ICPAC)

MAKING CONNECTIONS FOR THE FUTURE

What is ICPAC? ICPAC is Indiana's center for helping students, families, and other Hoosiers make connections for the future. ICPAC exists to help you plan for the future you want.

All through your years in high school, ICPAC will send you information to help you plan. We will send you newsletters and planners. You can ask us for information and publications. In January, we will send you and your parents a survey asking about your future plans. When it is completed and returned, we will send more information to help you. We want to help you prepare for the best future possible.

Another way to begin planning is to call the ICPAC Hotline at 1-800-992-2076. The Hotline can connect you to free information about

- study skills
- recommended high school courses
- careers and employment trends
- benefits of education
- education needed for careers
- career decision-making
- majors and fields of study
- postsecondary schools and programs in Indiana & the U.S.
- financial aid
- college admission tests
- services for students with special needs
- enrichment programs
- summer programs
- and more!

The ICPAC Hotline is free and open 24 hours daily. Staff members take calls between 8am and 9pm Monday through Thursday, and 8am through 5pm Friday. At other times, leave a message and we will answer your request during office hours.

The State of Indiana created ICPAC in 1986. Under the direction of the Indiana Commission for Higher Education, ICPAC's mission is to inform, encourage and support the education and career development of the people of Indiana. The Hotline and PLAN computer resource are supported by a major grant from the Indiana Secondary Market for Education Loans.
ICPAC is located at 2805 East Tenth Street, Bloomington, IN. 47408-6263. **1-800-992-2076.**

ICPAC POSTSECONDARY PLANNER

Indiana College Placement and Assessment Center (ICPAC)

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Planning your future?

ICPAC can help!

Call, toll-free,

1-800-992-2076

TODAY!

FOREWORD

This *Planner* is designed to help you understand many aspects of planning for life after high school. For most people, life after high school means education and work. The more skills that you get through education, the more options you will have for your future.

The workplace of the future will reserve the best jobs for those with the best skills. To get these skills, you'll need more than a high-school education. Education beyond high school is called *postsecondary education.* Postsecondary education is possible for all who prepare. This Planner suggests taking the most challenging high school courses that you can. The skills you learn in high school are the foundation for skills that you build through postsecondary education and work.

Which skills are important? A short list includes reading, writing, mathematics, problem-solving, critical thinking, working as part of a team, applying technology, and being able to learn new skills. Learning does not end when you leave school. The most important skill you can develop is learning how to learn.

How can you plan for the future? Good planning depends on knowledge and experience. With these, you can make *informed choices.* ICPAC exists to help you get the information you need to plan for your future education and work. By making informed choices, you can make the most of your opportunities.

Why plan for the future? The future is never certain. If the future were certain, there would be no need to plan, no need to prepare. For some people, an uncertain future may be a cause for worry. The good news is that you can take steps to *create* the future that you want.

When can you begin planning for the future? Right now! Turn the page to begin the greatest adventure of your life — creating *your* future.

Scott Gillie
Executive Director, ICPAC
October 1991

BENEFITS OF EDUCATION

How can postsecondary education help you? It can open doors for your future. How?

An education can teach you how to learn. The more you know about how to learn, the easier it can be to learn new skills later. To keep up with our changing world, you need to continue learning all your life.

An education can help you cope with change. Today's jobs change quickly. Workers need to be able to keep up with change.

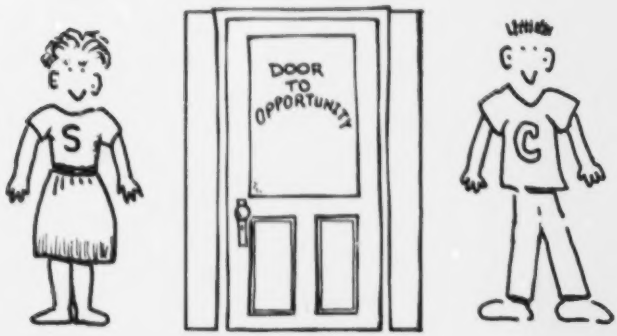
An education can give you more job choices. More education gives you more skills that are valued by many employers. That means you have more job choices.

An education can give you a chance to explore your abilities and interests. While you are in school, you still have time to explore areas you haven't tried before — maybe computers, art, or music. Explore your options now, so you can make the best choices for your future.

Your education is a financial investment. The more education you have, the higher your salary is likely to be. High school graduates earn about $20,000 a year. College graduates earn about $31,000 a year.

An education can help you succeed.

The benefits of education go far beyond income and careers. Want to know more?
CALL ICPAC, TOLL-FREE, at 1-800-992-2076.



IMPROVE YOUR CAREER OPTIONS!

You will spend much of your lifetime working. Start exploring to find out which careers might fit you.

Think about yourself. Think about what you want from a career. Think about your values, interests, and abilities.

- What is important to you?
- What do you enjoy?
- What are you good at?
- What do you dream of doing someday?

Explore the career world! Ask your high school guidance counselor for information. Call ICPAC for career profiles. Talk with people in careers you find interesting. Ask them questions such as:

- What do they like about their job?
- What don't they like about their job?
- What does the future look like for jobs in the career?

These books can help you explore the career world. Look for them at the public library or your counselor's office.

Dictionary of Occupational Titles
Guide for Occupational Exploration
Occupational Outlook Handbook

Think about these questions while you explore:

- What education would I need to prepare for this career?
- What skills are needed to do well in this career?
- What can I do **now** to prepare?

Compare what you know about yourself with information about careers. Think about which careers might match your values, interests, and abilities. Work part-time or volunteer to get experience and see whether you really like this field.

Need more help?
ICPAC offers a low-cost interest inventory to help you explore.
Send $3.50 by check or money order to
ICPAC, 2805 East Tenth Street, Bloomington, IN 47405.

Call the Hotline for free information about specific careers, general information about career planning, and lists of schools that offer training for the careers that interest you.

WHAT SCHOOLS ARE RIGHT FOR YOU?

What do YOU most want in a school? There are many different kinds of schools. What kind will help you reach your goals? If you could go to any school after graduation, where would you go? What is most important to you?

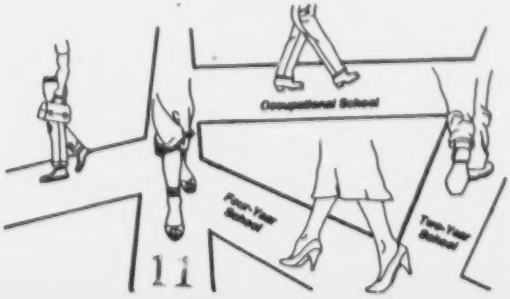
- Course offerings or major?
- Distance from home?
- Type of program (vocational, academic, or technical)?
- Size?
- Special characteristic (religious affiliation, single-sex)?
- Location (urban, rural, midwest, south, east, or west)?
- Reputation?
- Student activities (athletics, music, arts, clubs)?
- Financial aid available?
- Type of housing available?
- Type of students and teachers?

Can you get into the schools that interest you? Check with your guidance counselor. Make sure you take courses that will meet the admission requirements.

How do you learn about schools? Call or write the admissions office at schools that interest you. Ask for a school catalog, admission information, campus literature, and financial aid information. A sample letter asking for these is on the next page. Look the information over carefully with your parents. Try to visit schools during your junior or senior year.

Need more help?
ICPAC has lots of information about schools. You might start by asking ICPAC to send you a list of schools that offer programs that Interest you. Or ask for one of these:

Choosing A College (PS-1)
Differences Between Two-Year and Four-Year Schools (PS-2)



SAMPLE LETTER
ASKING FOR INFORMATION

Use this example to help you.
Put your own information in the underlined spaces.

Your street address
Your town, *Your state* *Your zip code*
Date that you write letter

Director of Admissions
School that interests you
School's street address
School's town, *State* *School's zip code*

Dear Admissions Director,

I am a student at *the name of your high school* High School and plan to graduate in 1995. I am interested in attending your school. I would appreciate any information you can send me that will help me learn more about your school.

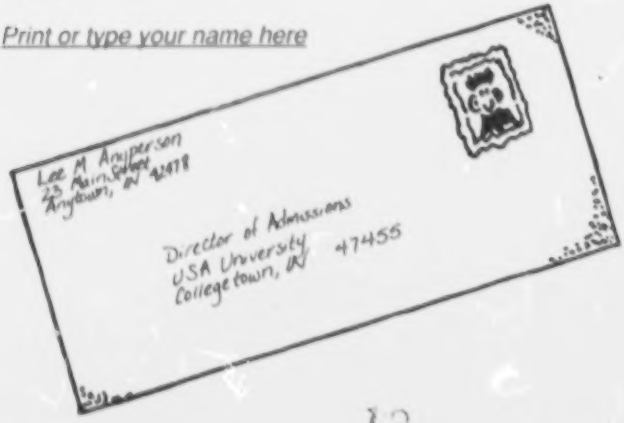
I would like to receive a copy of your latest school catalog, and information about admissions and financial aid at your school.

Thank you very much for your help. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,

Sign your name here

Print or type your name here



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THE INDIANA ACADEMY

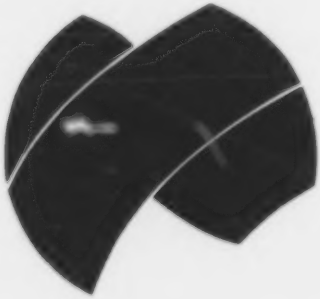
What is the Academy? The Indiana Academy for Science, Mathematics, and Humanities is an academically challenging two-year public high school. Students live at the Academy, on the Ball State University campus in Muncie. The Academy is state-funded, so students are not charged tuition for Academy programs, nor are they charged for room or meals.

What is school like at the Academy? Athletic and social activities are similar to those at most high schools. The classes combine subjects and may be different from what students had in the past. Students have the chance to explore topics not commonly found in high schools.

What is it like to live at the Academy? The Academy provides a chance for students to attend a school that is similar to a residential college. All students live at the Academy. Faculty is available in the evening for conferences and extra help. Laboratories are open for additional study. Students work together on projects, and form study groups to learn together.

Does this kind of school interest you? Want more information? Contact:

Admissions Office
Indiana Academy for Science,
Mathematics, and Humanities
Ball State University
Muncie, Indiana 47306-0655
1-317-285-8105



ACADEMIC HONORS DIPLOMA

What is it for? The Academic Honors Diploma is awarded to students who take difficult, advanced courses during high school.

Who may work for it? Any student who wants to accept the challenge and work hard.

What does it require? At least nine credits more than the 38 needed for standard high school graduation. Among these 47 credits, you need the following:

English Language Arts	8 credits
Social Studies	6 credits
U.S. government, U.S. history, and economics, with either geography or world history. A social studies elective is needed.	
Mathematics	8 credits
algebra II and either advanced unified mathematics, probability and statistics, or calculus.	
Science	6 credits
biology, chemistry, physics, and earth/space science.	
Foreign Language	6 - 8 credits
6 credits in one language **or** 4 credits each in two different languages.	
Fine Arts	2 credits
Health and Safety	1 credit
Basic Physical Education	1 credit

Other questions?

- ***Do pass/fail courses count?*** No.
- ***What kind of grades do I need to get?*** You must get at least a 'C' in every class, and have an overall 'B' average.
- ***What do I do if I am interested?*** Talk with your guidance counselor.

Need more help?
Ask the Hotline for
Academic Honors Diploma (PRE-2)

ADMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FOUR-YEAR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Start to prepare **NOW** for your postsecondary education! **What can you do to prepare while you are still in high school?**

Take the most challenging classes you can. For help deciding which courses to take, talk with your guidance counselor or with the admissions office at the postsecondary schools that interest you. There are examples of courses recommended by Indiana four-year schools on the next page.

Keep your grades as high as you can. Most four-year postsecondary schools require at least a 'C' average for admission. Many require a much higher average.

Take college admissions tests during your junior or senior year. Most four-year colleges and universities require them. Ask your guidance counselor which test is required by the schools that interest you. You may want to take the test in your junior year as practice. You can take it again in your senior year, and use the higher score.

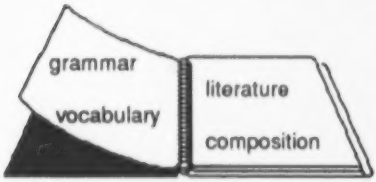
Get involved in extracurricular and social activities. Admissions officers often look at more than just grades and test scores. They may also consider your other activities. Find out what is available at your school and in your community.

Admission requirements vary. Check with the admissions office at each school that interests you. Find out what they require.

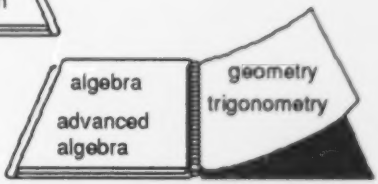
Need more help?

CALL ICPAC, TOLL-FREE, at 1-800-992-2076.

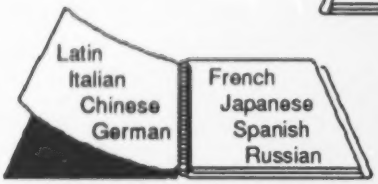
EXAMPLES OF COURSES RECOMMENDED BY INDIANA FOUR-YEAR SCHOOLS



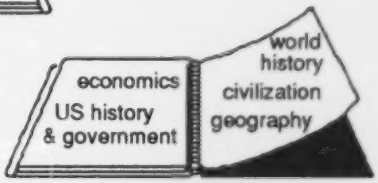
ENGLISH
Take 4 years.



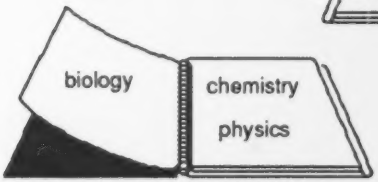
MATH
Take 3 or more years.



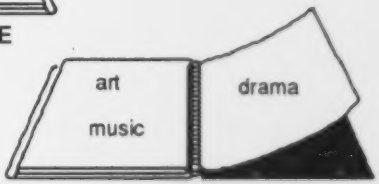
FOREIGN LANGUAGES
Take 2 or more years of the same one.



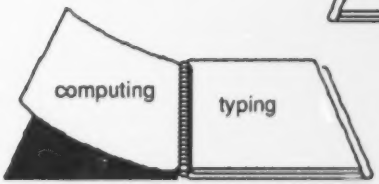
SOCIAL STUDIES and HISTORY
Take 2 or more years.



LABORATORY SCIENCE
Take 2 or more years.



ARTS
Take 1 or more years.



KEYBOARD SKILLS

ADMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TWO-YEAR SCHOOLS

Two-year colleges, vocational, technical, trade, and business schools often have an 'Open Admission' policy. This means that they accept most students who apply. Many of these schools then test students' skills and abilities. They may place students in classes to get them ready to do college work or start them working on a degree.

Different schools have different requirements. Different departments within the **same** school may also have different requirements. This is because different fields, such as tailoring, computer programming, or truck driving, use different skills.

Do **YOU** want to go to an occupational school? **PLAN AHEAD!** Planning will help you become better prepared. Prepared students do better! Find out about the requirements of the department at the schools that interest you. Write or call the admissions office of these schools. Ask for information to help you plan your high school course schedule. The necessary courses will probably include English and mathematics. On the next page, there is a sample letter asking for this information.

Some schools will require you to take a college admissions test in your junior or senior year. Ask your guidance counselor which test is required by the schools that interest you.

Need more help?

CALL ICPAC, TOLL-FREE, at 1-800-992-2076.

SAMPLE LETTER ASKING FOR INFORMATION FROM TWO-YEAR SCHOOLS

Use this example to help you.
Put your own information in the underlined spaces.

Your street address
Your town, *Your state* *Your zip code*
Date that you write letter

Director of Admissions
School that interests you
School's street address
School's town, *State* *School's zip code*

Dear Admissions Director,

I am a student at *name of your high school* High School and plan to graduate in 1995. After I graduate from high school, I want to enter the field of *your special interest*. I am interested in attending your school as a student in that department. What courses do I need to take in high school so that I may be considered for admission?

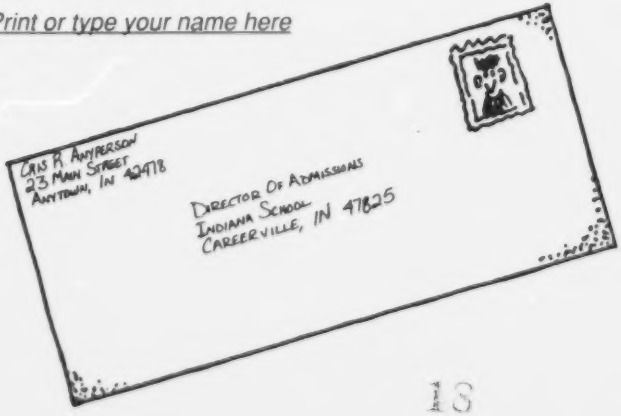
Also, please send me information about admission and financial aid at your school, as well as a copy of your latest catalog.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Sign your name here

Print or type your name here



STANDARDIZED ADMISSION TESTS

If you have passed all the required courses, why do you have to take a standardized admission test such as the ACT or SAT when you apply for admission to a postsecondary school?

High schools can be very different. They have different grading policies, classes, and student backgrounds. This can be a problem for admissions officers who are trying to compare the students who apply. It is much easier to compare students if they all take the same tests in certain basic subjects. These tests are called standardized admission tests.

There are two common standardized admission tests, the SAT and the ACT. Each takes about three hours, and tests verbal, reading, and mathematical abilities. The ACT also tests natural science skills. The goal of these tests is to predict how well you will do in college. They do not test your special talents or motivation, which can also help you succeed.

Check with your guidance counselor to see which test is required by the schools that interest you. Check to find out when and where the test is given. Ask about special classes or books that help students prepare for these tests.

Need more help?
Ask the Hotline for
College Admission Tests (PRE-5)

EARN COLLEGE CREDIT EARLY!

Do you earn high grades? Some postsecondary schools reward high-achieving students with college credits for classes they take in high school.

You can get **EXEMPTION!** Exemption means you do not have to take a basic or required course. Sometimes exemption depends on high scores on the standardized college admission tests, the ACT or SAT. Sometimes it depends on passing a proficiency test, which is like a final exam in a subject.

You can get **ADVANCED PLACEMENT!** The Advanced Placement Program offers special college placement testing. If you receive a high score on an Advanced Placement test, you could take an advanced level postsecondary course without having to take the beginning course. You may get credit for the beginning course because of what you already know.

You can get **ADVANCED CREDIT!** This is college credit awarded for work you did in high school. Interested? Contact the admissions office of the postsecondary schools that interest you. Ask if they have advanced credit testing.

You can get **DUAL ENROLLMENT!** You might be allowed to enroll in postsecondary courses while you are in high school. You usually need the recommendation of your high school principal or guidance counselor.

IMPORTANT

Generally, you should take proficiency, advanced placement, and advanced credit tests during your senior year in high school.

Do you have a special talent in music or art? Some postsecondary schools offer exemption, advanced placement, advanced credit, and dual enrollment to students with special talents or skills.

Not all schools offer these programs. Find out if they are available at the postsecondary schools that interest you. Write or call the schools.

Need more help?

CALL ICPAC, TOLL-FREE, at 1-800-992-2076.

INDEPENDENT STUDY AND CORRESPONDENCE COURSES

Independent study and correspondence courses award credit to students who study on their own, not in a classroom. Both require the same amount of work as regular classes.

Independent study can sometimes be arranged when a student wants to learn about a subject for which no course exists. A student meets with a teacher and together they plan how the student will study this subject. They discuss the books to be used, projects to be completed, and when projects are due. The student is responsible for completing the work and meeting with the teacher to discuss the progress made. Some high schools and many colleges and universities allow independent study.

Correspondence courses contain lessons which the student completes and mails to the instructor. Lessons also might include tapes and telephone conversations between student and instructor. Each student who takes a correspondence course receives the same lessons. Study time can be tailored to fit schedules, since there are no class periods. Correspondence study is flexible, yet it places a lot of responsibility on the student. They must make sure that they do their work on time.

Correspondence study in high school: High school students may be able to take up to 8 credits towards graduation. Before enrolling, they should check with a guidance counselor. Permission is needed to earn this kind of credit.

Correspondence study in college: Some college courses are offered as independent study. Students can check with the schools that interest them.

Need more help?

CALL ICPAC, TOLL-FREE, at 1-800-992-2076.

PERSEVERE!

ACADEMIC SUPPORT SERVICES

Does schoolwork get you down?
Do you have trouble with homework?
Do tests make you a nervous wreck?
Do you forget what you read?
Are you easily distracted from your work?

Did you answer YES to any of these questions? Help is available to many students. Learn to do better in class, NOW.

START IMPROVING YOUR SKILLS NOW!
You can get different kinds of help:

- to improve reading and study habits
- in any subject area
- from workshops and tutors on
  - — note-taking skills
  - — listening skills
  - — concentration
  - — math anxiety
  - — goal setting
  - — reading textbooks
  - — test taking

Where can you get this help?
Ask your guidance counselor. Some communities have programs to help high school students. The programs may be offered at a local college, university, or occupational school, at your high school or within your community. Instructors may be available to help you individually.

Many postsecondary schools have programs whose purpose is to help students succeed in postsecondary education. To find these programs, ask for either '**Academic Support Services**' or '**Learning Skills Center.**'

Where else can you get this help? Look in the Yellow Pages under '**Educational Consultants.**'

Need more help?
Ask the Hotline for a free copy of
The ICPAC Study Skills Series (SS-S)

SPECIAL SERVICES FOR DIFFERENTLY-ABLED STUDENTS

Attending a postsecondary school means change! It can mean changes such as these:

new interests
new friends
new courses
new housing
new town
new responsibilities

All students make changes when they attend a postsecondary school! For differently-abled students, many campuses have an office that provides services to help students do their best work. Services such as these may be provided:

bus service
parking
readers
taped textbooks
interpreters
note takers
tutoring
special counseling and advising services

Do you need special services? Call or write the schools that interest you and find out what services they offer. The guides listed on the next page may help you make decisions about postsecondary schools. Libraries may have these guides. Bookstores often do not have them. The publisher is listed below the guide's title. If you want a copy, contact the publisher. Publishers know the current price and can help you.

Peterson's Guide to Colleges with Programs for Learning-Disabled Students, Second Edition

Peterson's
P. O. Box 2123
Princeton, N. J. 08543
1 - 800 - 338 - 3282

For this book, check with a local bookstore. They may have the book or order it for you.

How to Choose a College: Guide for the Student with a Disability

HEATH Resource Center
One DuPont Circle
Suite 800
Washington, D. C. 20036 - 1193
1 - 800 - 544 - 3284

Directory of College Facilities and Services for People with Disabilities

Oryx Press
4041 North Central Avenue
Suite 700
Phoenix, AZ 85012
1 - 800 - 279 - 6799

Need more help?

The Hotline has more information about programs and publications for differently-abled students. Some are

Young Adults with Learning Disabilities and Other Special Needs: Guide for Selecting Postsecondary Transition Programs

Vocational-Rehabilitation Services for the Disabled

Financial Aid for Students with Disabilities

Resources Available for Students with Special Needs (PS-19)

FINANCIAL AID

Financial aid helps make postsecondary education possible for thousands of Indiana students. There may be aid to help YOU!

Financial aid programs help pay the costs of education. These can be direct costs such as tuition and fees. It can also help pay other expenses, such as housing, meals, transportation, books, supplies and entertainment.

There are three basic types of financial aid:

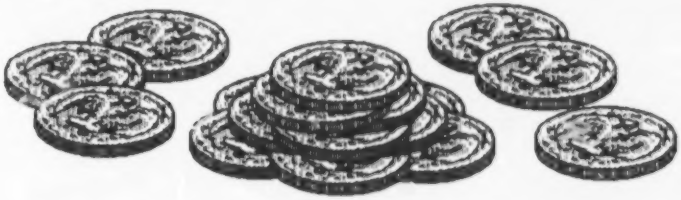
- **Gift aid** is money that you do not have to repay. Grants and scholarships are gift aid.

- **Student employment** includes work-study programs and part-time jobs.

- **Loans** are money that you borrow for your education. You must repay the loans with interest.

Some aid is based on your family's financial need. That's called **need-based aid.** Federal and state aid programs are need-based. Scholarship programs are sometimes need-based.

Other financial aid awards are **merit-based**. These aid programs may consider good grades, high test scores, honors, special talents, or activities.



It is never to early to start planning. Here are some steps you can take now.

Find out about financial aid. It helps make education possible for many students. Be aware that applications for federal, state, school, and scholarship programs will have strict instructions that must be followed and deadlines that must be met.

Don't rule out any schools because of cost. Costly schools often offer more aid than less costly schools. Think about what you want from your education. Begin to explore which schools might offer the things that are important to you.

Open a savings account. Most financial aid programs expect both students and parents to pay at least part of the costs. Kathleen Brouder is Director of Information Services for the College Scholarship Service. Here is her advice:

- **To Low-Income Families** — Save what you can, even only $5 a month. It is important not only as savings, but as a statement of your faith in the future. Be sure your children take courses to prepare them for college. Do what you can. Financial aid will be there to help.

- **To Middle-Income Families** — Get ready now for the expenses of postsecondary education. It is easier to save now than change your spending habits later. Some financial aid will be available to you, but you will be expected to pay your share.

- **To Upper-Income Families** — You can't count on much outside help. Start saving now. Every dollar you save is a dollar less to repay with interest later. And each saved dollar can earn interest to help you.

Look for possible sources of aid. There are many places to check. Talk to your guidance counselor. Go to the library. Look for scholarships in your area of interest. There are books that can help you. To start, check with libraries and guidance offices for these:

- **The College Cost Book, 1990-1991.** College Board Publications. Revised annually. Lists expenses at many colleges and universities. Helps students plan for educational costs. Has advice about aid for students with divorced or separated parents.

- **Don't Miss Out: The Ambitious Student's Guide to Financial Aid.** Anna and Robert Leider. Describes federal, state, and private student aid programs. Sections for women, minorities, and differently-abled persons.

- **How To Pay For College.** Eighth edition. 1990-91. Peterson's Guides. Talks about how to find sources of aid, and how to estimate costs of more education. Discusses costs for parents and students, and need-based awards.

- **How to Pay for Your Children's Education, 1988.** Gerald Krefetz. Investment strategies for families in all income groups. How to most effectively use what money is available for education.

Need more help?

Ask the ICPAC Hotline for

The ICPAC Introduction to Student Financial Aid (FA-1.2)

Financial Aid Information: Resources for Money Seekers (FA-3)

HOUSING

Where will you live when you go to a postsecondary school? Will you live

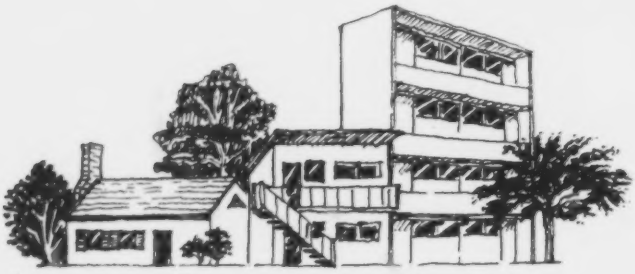
at home?
in a dorm or apartment on campus?
in a room or apartment off campus?
in campus-owned family housing?

If you go to a postsecondary school away from home, you will need a place to live. Some schools provide campus housing. The cost of this housing varies. The current range in Indiana is as little as $2,740 and as much as $4,420 per school year. Some schools do not provide campus housing. In this case you will need to find a place to live — a room, a house, or an apartment.

Schools have different policies. Some schools allow students to live either on campus or off campus. Some schools require that students of certain ages live in campus housing. You need to make some decisions about where you want to live before you apply to a postsecondary school. You should not actually sign a contract for housing until after you receive acceptance from the postsecondary school you want to attend.

Need more help?

CALL ICPAC, TOLL-FREE, at 1-800-992-2076.



ATHLETICS

Postsecondary schools encourage students to have well-balanced interests. They offer athletic as well as academic programs. You can play informally or compete.

Intramural programs provide competition between students at the same school. **Intercollegiate** programs provide competition between schools.

Many schools have these and other sports —

archery	badminton	baseball
basketball	bowling	boxing
crew	cycling	diving
fencing	field hockey	football
golf	gymnastics	handball
ice hockey	judo	karate
lacrosse	racquetball	riding
riflery	rugby	sailing
squash	swimming	soccer
softball	table tennis	tennis
track & field	volleyball	waterpolo
water skiing	weight lifting	wrestling

Find out what athletic programs are offered at the postsecondary schools that interest you! Some schools offer scholarships to students with special athletic ability. Write or call the admissions office at these schools to get more information.

ACADEMIC ELIGIBILITY FOR INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

The National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) uses Proposition 48 to determine freshman athletic eligibility at NCAA Division I and II schools. These rules do **not** apply to NCAA Division III schools.

Proposition 48 says that first-year college students must meet **all** of these requirements to play in **any** varsity sport.

- You must take 11 required courses in high school. These must not be remedial courses. They must be in English, mathematics, natural science, philosophy, or nondoctrinal religion.
- You must have a GPA that is 2.0 or higher in these courses.
- You must have a score of 700 or higher on the SAT or a composite score of 18 or higher on the ACT. If a student took the ACT before 10-1-89, they must score at least 15.

Want more information on Proposition 48? Contact the admissions office at schools that interest you, or write to

Director
Legislative Services
National Collegiate Athletic Association
6201 College Boulevard
Overland Park, KS 66211-2422

EXTRA-CURRICULAR and SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

Students go to postsecondary schools for more education. Education does not take place only in the classroom. A well-balanced program includes extra-curricular activities as well as academic classes. Some reasons you might want to take part in extra-curricular and social activities are to

- meet other students.
- become involved in campus life.
- become a student leader.
- learn important skills.
- explore areas of interest.

Extra-curricular and social activities may include these:

Music (Band, Orchestra, Dance, Choir, Opera)
Publications (Newspaper, Yearbook, Magazine)
Cheerleading
Debating Clubs
Drama Clubs
Fraternities/Sororities
Honor Societies
Sports (Intramural and Intercollegiate)
Student Government
Radio Stations
TV Stations

Talk with the schools that interest you. Find out what extra-curricular and social programs they have.

Need more help?

CALL ICPAC, TOLL-FREE, at 1-800-992-2076.

ALL ROADS LEAD TO POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

Each school listed on pages 26 through 33 has a code, such as C3. This code helps you find where the school is. Look at the map. Along the top are sections, A, B, C, and D. Along the left are sections 1 through 7. To find where a school is, follow the letter section and the number section until they meet. The school is in that rectangle.

INDIANA SCHOOLS THAT GRANT ASSOCIATE AND/OR BACHELOR'S DEGREES

Key to Abbreviations

Acad	Academy
Coll	College
Hosp	Hospital
Inst	Institute
Lab	Laboratory
Med	Medical
Mem	Memorial
Prof	Professional/ Professions
Prog	Program
Rad	Radiology/ Radiologic
Sch	School
Tech	Technical/ Technology
Univ	University
Vo	Vocational

* means that the Associate degree is the highest degree offered by the school.

***Ancilla Domini College — [B1]**
Union Road, Box 1
Donaldson, IN 46513-9999
219-936-8898

Anderson University — [C3]
Anderson, IN 46012-3462
317-641-4080 or 800-428-6414

Ball State University — [D3]
2000 University Avenue
Muncie, IN 47306-1099
317-285-8300 or 800-482-4278

Bethel College — [C1]
1001 West McKinley Avenue,
Mishawaka, IN 46545-5591
219-259-8511

Butler University — [C4]
4600 Sunset Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46208-3485
317-283-9255 or 800-368-6852

Calumet College of St. Joseph — [A1]
2400 New York Avenue
Whiting, IN 46394-2195
219-473-4215

***College of Court Reporting — [B1]**
Park Place
111 West 10th Street, Suite 111
Hobart, IN 46342-5968
219-942-1459

***Commonwealth Business Coll - [B1]**
8995 North State Road 39
LaPorte, IN 46350-8603
219-362-3643

***Commonwealth Business Coll - [A1]**
4200 West 81st Avenue
Merrillville, IN 46410-4388
219-769-3321

***Davenport College — [C1]**
P.O. Box 6593
South Bend, IN 46660
219-277-8447

***Davenport College — [A1]**
8200 Georgia Street
Merrillville, IN 46410-6227
219-769-5556

DePauw University — [B4]
313 South Locust Street
Greencastle, IN 46135-1736
317-658-4006 or 800-447-2495

Earlham College — [D4]
National Road West
Richmond, IN 47374-4095
317-983-1600 or 800-382-6906
or 800-327-5426

***Ft. Wayne Sch of Radiography— [D2]**
2200 Randallin Drive
Fort Wayne, IN 46805
219-425-3990

Franklin College — [C5]
501 East Monroe Street
Franklin, IN 46131-2512
317-738-8062 or 800-852-0232

***George Rogers Clark College — [C4]**
1840 North Meridian Street
Indianapolis, IN 46202-1484
317-923-3933

Goshen College — [C1]
1700 South Main Street
Goshen, IN 46526-4795
219-535-7535 or 800-348-7422

Grace College — [C1]
200 Seminary Drive
Winona Lake, IN 46590-1295
219-372-5100 or 800-845-2930

Hanover College — [D6]
Hanover, IN 47243
812-866-7000 or 812-866-7021

Herron School of Art — [C4]
1701 North Pennsylvania Street
Indianapolis, IN 46202-1414
317-923-3651

***Holy Cross College — [C1]**
P. O. Box 308
Notre Dame, IN 46556-0308
219-233-6813

Huntington College — [D2]
2303 College Avenue
Huntington, IN 46750-1299
219-356-6000, ext. 1012 or 800-642-6493

***ITT Technical Institute — [A7]**
5115 Oak Grove Road
Evansville, IN 47715-2340
812-479-1441

***ITT Technical Institute — [D2]**
4919 Coldwater Road
Fort Wayne, IN 46825-5532
219-484-4107

***ITT Technical Institute — [C4]**
9511 Angola Court
Indianapolis, IN 46268-1119
317-875-7160

***Indiana Business College — [C3]**
1320 East 53rd Street, Suite 102
Anderson, IN 46013-2820
317-644-7514

***Indiana Business College — [C5]**
Woodridge Center
3550 Two Mile House Road
Columbus, IN 47201-9242
812-342-1000

***Indiana Business College — [C4]**
802 North Meridian Street
Indianapolis, IN 46204-1198
317-634-8337

***Indiana Business College — [B3]**
1170 South Creasy Lane
Lafayette, IN 47905-4303
317-447-9550

***Indiana Business College — [C3]**
417 South Branson Street
Marion, IN 46953-2050
317-662-7497

***Indiana Business College — [D3]**
1809 North Walnut Street
Muncie, IN 47303-1953
317-288-8681

***Indiana Business College — [A5]**
3175 South 3rd Place
Terre Haute, IN 47802
812-232-4458

***Indiana Business College — [A6]**
1431 Willow Street
Vincennes, IN 47591-4207
812-882-2550

Indiana Institute of Technology — [D2]
1600 East Washington Boulevard
Fort Wayne, IN 46803-1297
219-422-5561

Indiana State University — [A5]
217 North Sixth Street
Terre Haute, IN 47809
812-237-2121 or 800-742-0891

Indiana University - Bloomington – [B5]
814 East Third Street
Bloomington, IN 47405-3657
812-855-0661

Indiana University - East — [D4]
2325 Chester Boulevard
Richmond, IN 47374-1289
317-973-8200

Indiana University - Kokomo — [C3]
2300 South Washington Street
Post Office Box 9003
Kokomo, IN 46904-9003
317-453-2000

Indiana University - Northwest — [A1]
3400 Broadway, Room 100
Gary, IN 46408-1197
219-980-6821

Ind. Univ-Purdue Univ - Ft Wayne – [D2]
2101 Coliseum Boulevard East
Fort Wayne, IN 46805-2101
219-481-6812

Ind. Univ-Purdue Univ-Indianapolis [C4]
Cavanaugh Hall, Room 129
425 University Boulevard
Indianapolis, IN 46202-5143
317-274-4591

Indiana Univ - Purdue Univ at Indianapolis in Columbus — [C5]
4601 Central Avenue
Columbus, IN 47203-1769
812-372-8266

Indiana University - South Bend — [C1]
Post Office Box 7111
1700 Mishawaka Avenue
South Bend, IN 46634-1408
219-237-4455

Indiana University - Southeast — [C7]
4201 Grant Line Road
New Albany, IN 47150-6405
812-941-2212 or 800-852-8835

***Indiana Vo Tech - Anderson — [C3]**
104 West 53rd Street
Anderson, IN 46013-1502
317-643-7133

***Indiana Vo Tech - Bloomington – [B5]**
3116 Canterbury Court
Bloomington, IN 47404-0393
812-332-1559

***Indiana Vo Tech - Central — [C4]**
One West 26th Street
Indianapolis, IN 46206-1763
317-921-4800

***Indiana Vo Tech - Columbus — [C5]**
4475 Central Avenue
Columbus, IN 47203-1868
812-372-9925 or 800-922-4838

***Indiana Vo Tech - Elkhart — [C1]**
2521 Industrial Parkway
Elkhart, IN 46516-5430
219-293-4657

***Indiana Vo Tech - East Central — [D3]**
4301 South Cowan Road
P.O. Box 3100
Muncie, IN 47302-9448
317-289-2291

***Indiana Vo Tech - Hammond – [A1]**
5727 Sohl Avenue
Hammond, IN 46320-2356
219-937-9422

***Indiana Vo Tech - Kokomo – [C3]**
1815 East Morgan Street
Kokomo, IN 46905-1373
317-459-0561

***Indiana Vo Tech - Lafayette — [B3]**
3208 Ross Road
Lafayette, IN 47903-5217
317-477-7401

***Indiana Vo Tech - Lawrenceburg –[D5]**
575 Main Street
Lawrenceburg, IN 47025-1661
812-537-4010

***Indiana Vo Tech - Logansport — [C2]**
3001 U.S. Highway 24 East, Suite 7
Logansport, IN 46947-2152
219-753-5101

***Indiana Vo Tech - Marion — [C3]**
2983 W. 38th Street
Marion, IN 46953-9300
317-662-9843

***Indiana Vo Tech - N. Central – [C1]**
1534 West Sample Street
South Bend, IN 46619-3892
219-289-7001

***Indiana Vo Tech - Northeast — [D2]**
3800 North Anthony Boulevard
Fort Wayne, IN 46805-1489
219-482-9171

***Indiana Vo Tech - Northwest — [A1]**
1440 East 35th Avenue
Gary, IN 46409-1499
219-981-1111

***Indiana Vo Tech - S. Central — [C7]**
8204 Highway 311
Sellersburg, IN 47172-1897
812-246-3301

***Indiana Vo Tech - Southeast — [D6]**
590 Ivy Tech Drive
Madison, IN 47250-1881
812-265-2580

***Indiana Vo Tech - Southwest — [A7]**
3501 First Avenue
Evansville, IN 47710-3398
812-426-2865

***Indiana Vo Tech - Valparaiso — [B1]**
2401 Valley Drive
Valparaiso, IN 46383-2520
219-464-8514

***Indiana Vo Tech - Wabash Valley - [A5]**
7377 South Dixie Bee Road
Terre Haute, IN 47802-4898
812-299-1121

***Indiana Vo Tech - Warsaw — [C1]**
850 East Smith Street
Warsaw, IN 46580-4543
219-267-5428

***Indiana Vo Tech - Whitewater — [D4]**
2325 Chester Boulevard
Richmond, IN 47374-1220
317-966-2656

Indiana Wesleyan University — [C3]
4201 South Washington Street
Marion, IN 46953-4960
317-674-6901 or 800-332-6901

***International Business College — [D2]**
3811 Illinois Road
Fort Wayne, IN 46804-1201
219-432-8702

***International Business College — [C4]**
7205 Shadeland Station
Indianapolis, IN 46256-3918
317-841-6400

***J. Everett Light Career Center — [C4]**
1901 East 86th Street
Indianapolis, IN 46240-2397
317-259-5275

***Lincoln Technical Institute — [C4]**
1201 Stadium Drive
Indianapolis, IN 46202-2194
317-632-5553

Lutheran College of Health Prof — [D2]
535 Home Avenue
Fort Wayne, IN 46807-1698
219-458-2451

Manchester College — [C2]
North Manchester, IN 46962-1299
219-982-5055

Marian College — [C4]
3200 Cold Spring Road
Indianapolis, IN 46222-1997
317-929-0321 or 800-772-7264

Martin University — [C4]
Post Office Box 18567
Indianapolis, IN 46218-3867
317-543-3235

***Michiana College — [C1]**
1030 East Jefferson Boulevard
South Bend, IN 46617-3123
219-237-0774

***Mid-Amer Coll of Funeral Service-[C7]**
3111 Hamburg Pike
Jeffersonville, IN 47130-9501
800-221-6158

Oakland City College — [A7]
143 Lucretia Street
Oakland City, IN 47660-1041
812-749-1222 or 800-544-8046

Oakland City College - Bedford College Center — [C6]
405 Eye Street, Post Office Box 455
Bedford, IN 47421-2215
812-279-8126

***Professional Careers Institute — [C4]**
2611 Waterfront Pkwy, E. Drive
Indianapolis, IN 46214-4109
317-299-6001

Purdue University — [B3]
Schleman Hall of Student Services
West Lafayette, IN 47907-0001
317-494-1776

Purdue University at Calumet — [A1]
2233 171st Street
Hammond, IN 46323
219-989-2213 or 800-228-0799, ext. 2400

Purdue Univ - North Central — [B1]
1401 South U.S. Highway 421
Westville, IN 46391-9528
800-872-1231

Rose-Hulman Institute of Tech — [A5]
5500 Wabash Avenue
Terre Haute, IN 47803-3999
812-877-1511 or 800-552-0725

Saint Francis College — [D2]
2701 Spring Street
Fort Wayne, IN 46808-3994
219-434-3279

Saint Joseph's College — [B2]
Post Office Box 890
Rensselaer, IN 47978
219-866-6170 or 800-447-8781

Saint Mary-of-the-Woods College - [A5]
Saint Mary-of-the-Woods, IN 47876-1099
812-535-5106 or 800-926-7692

Saint Mary's College — [C1]
Notre Dame, IN 46556-5001
219-284-4587

Saint Meinrad College — [B7]
Saint Meinrad, IN 47577-1030
812-357-6575 or 800-752-9384

***Sawyer College — [A1]**
6040 Hohman Avenue
Hammond, IN 46320-3098
219-931-0436

***Sawyer College — [A1]**
3803 East Lincoln Highway
Merrillville, IN 46410-5809
219-736-0436

Summit Christian College — [D2]
1025 West Rudisill Boulevard
Fort Wayne, IN 46807-2197
219-456-2111

Taylor University — [D3]
Reade Avenue
Upland, IN 46989-1022
317-998-5206 or 800-882-3456

Tri-State University — [D1]
Angola, IN 46703
219-665-4132 or 800-347-4878

University of Evansville — [A7]
1800 Lincoln Avenue
Evansville, IN 47722-1506
812-479-2000 or 800-444-2237
or 800-423-8633

University of Indianapolis— [C4]
1400 East Hanna Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46227-5129
317-788-3216 or 800-232-8634

University of Notre Dame — [C1]
Notre Dame, IN 46556-5601
219-239-7505

University of Southern Indiana— [A7]
8600 University Boulevard
Evansville, IN 47712-3599
812-464-8600 or 800-467-1965

Valparaiso University — [B1]
Valparaiso, IN 46383-6493
219-464-5011 or 800-348-2611

***Vincennes University — [A6]**
1002 North First Street
Vincennes, IN 47591-5201
812-885-4137 or 800-742-9198

***Vincennes University - Ft. Harrison Extension - [C4]**
Ft. Harrison Center - Bldg. 43
Fort Harrison, IN 46216-5000
317-263-8985

***Vincennes University - Jasper - [B7]**
850 College Avenue
Jasper, IN 47546-9393
812-482-3030

Wabash College — [B4]
502 Wabash Avenue
Crawfordsville, IN 47933-2484
317-364-4225 or 800-345-5385

INDIANA OCCUPATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMS

Academy of Hair Care — [C4]
7150 East Washington Street
Indianapolis, IN 46219-2812
317-359-9275

Academy of Hair Care — [C4]
Stop 11 S. Madison Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46227-6001
317-888-7972

Academy of Hair Design — [C4]
2150 Lafayette Road
Indianapolis, IN 46222-2394
317-637-7227

Anderson Area Vo-Tech — [C3]
325 West 38th Street
Anderson, IN 46014
317-641-2121

Apex Academy of Hair Design — [C3]
333 Jackson Street
Anderson, IN 46016-1558
317-642-7560

Aristotle Coll of Med-Dental Tech - [C4]
5425 South U.S. 31
Indianapolis, IN 46227-1919
317-784-5400

Artistic Beauty College — [C4]
6101 North Keystone Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46220-2423
317-257-3340

Artistic Beauty College — [C5]
2807 East State Road 44
Shelbyville, IN 46176
317-787-3625

Artistic Beauty College — [C4]
2160 East 116th Street
Carmel, IN 46032
317-846-8644

Ball Mem Hosp Sch of Rad Tech — [D3]
2401 University Avenue
Muncie, IN 47303-3499
317-747-4372

C. A. Prosser Vocational Center — [C7]
4202 Charlestown Road
New Albany, IN 47150-9548
812-949-4266

Clark's Beauty Academy — [C3]
100 North Main
Kokomo, IN 46901-4625
317-457-9171

Commercial Driver Institute — [C1]
24645 State Road 23
South Bend, IN 46614-9698
219-289-9211 or 800-848-7364

Creative Beauty Academy — [A1]
2549 Highway Avenue
Highland, IN 46322-9976
219-838-2004

Crown College of Cosmetology — [A1]
192 West Joliet Street
Crown Point, IN 46307-3928
219-663-9444

Crown College of Cosmetology — [B1]
640 East 2nd Street
Hobart, IN 46342-4446
219-942-5211

Cummins Prof Training Center — [C4]
6555 East 30th Street
Indianapolis, IN 46219-1101
317-547-7621

Cut Above Beauty Academy — [C4]
158 Northfield Drive
Brownsburg, IN 46112-1080
317-852-5363

Cut Above Beauty College — [C4]
437 South Meridian Street
Greenwood, IN 46143-2456
317-882-4910

Cut Above Beauty College — [C4]
3784 South East Street
Indianapolis, IN 46227-1241
317-782-0100

Decatur Beauty College — [D2]
115 South 2nd Street
Decatur, IN 46733-1664
219-728-2688

Don Roberts Beauty School — [B1]
1354 West Lincoln Way
Valparaiso, IN 46383-4597
219-462-5189

Don Roberts Beauty School— [A1]
7975 Calumet Avenue
Munster, IN 46321-1215
219-836-2345

Don Roberts Hair Design Acad — [A1]
5974 West Ridge Road
Gary, IN 46408-1727
219-923-8899

Good Samaritan Hosp Med Tech —[A6]
520 South 7th Street
Vincennes, IN 47591
812-882-5220

Hair Arts Academy — [B5]
2544 East Third Street
Bloomington, IN 47401-5338
812-339-1117

Hair Fashions by Kaye — [B5]
3612 West Third Street
Bloomington, IN 47401-3253
812-334-3769

Hair Fashions by Kaye — [C4]
4218 North Post Road
Indianapolis, IN 46226-4217
317-897-2183

Hair Fashions by Kaye — [C4]
10 East Washington Street, Suite 200
Indianapolis, IN 46204
317-687-9925

Hair Fashions by Kaye — [C4]
2605 Shelby Street
Indianapolis, IN 46203
317-783-3560

Hair Fashions by Kaye — [C4]
1910 East Conner
Noblesville, IN 46060-3128
317-773-6189

Hammond Acad of Beauty Culture–[A1]
5203 Hohman Avenue
Hammond, IN 46326-1718
219-933-6636

House of James Beauty College — [C6]
1523 25th Street
Bedford, IN 47421-5001
812-279-3525

House of James Beauty College — [B5]
231 Winslow Road
Bloomington, IN 47401-8638
812-332-7370

House of James Beauty College — [C4]
6820 Hawthorne Park Drive
Indianapolis, IN 46220-3909
317-841-8509 or 800-242-4257

House of James Beauty College — [C7]
1015 Youngstown Shopping Center Rd.
Jeffersonville, IN 47130-4253
812-282-1371

House of James Beauty College — [C7]
3041 Breckenridge Lane
Louisville, KY 40220
502-451-2284

Indiana Barber Stylist College — [C4]
5536 East Washington Street
Indianapolis, IN 46219-6484
317-356-8222

Institute of Data Processing — [A1]
9521 Indianapolis Blvd.
Highland, IN 46322-2617
219-924-1553

J. Michael Harrold Beauty Acad — [A5]
2232 Wabash Avenue
Terre Haute, IN 47807-3390
812-232-8334

John Amico School of Hair Design-[A1]
48 West 67th Place
Merrillville, IN 46410-3401
219-769-2232

Kaye's Beauty College — [C4]
4026 North High School Road
Indianapolis, IN 46254
317-293-3341

King 's Daughters' Hospital School of Radiology Technology — [D6]
1 King's Daughters' Drive
Madison, IN 47250
812-265-0134 or 812-265-0633

Knox Beauty College — [B1]
320 East Culver Road
Knox, IN 46534-2325
219-772-5500

Lafayette Beauty Academy — [B3]
833 Ferry Street
Lafayette, IN 47901-1149
317-742-0068

Lakeshore Med Lab Training Prog-[B1]
402 Franklin Street
P.O. Box 25
Michigan City, IN 46360-3327
219-872-7032

Lowell Beauty College — [A1]
403 West Commercial
Lowell, IN 46356-2217
219-696-8454

Lutheran Hosp Med Tech— [D2]
3024 Fairfield Avenue
Fort Wayne, IN 46807
219-458-2222

Masters of Cosmetology Coll — [D2]
1732 Bluffton Road
Fort Wayne, IN 46809-1305
219-747-3363

Memorial Hosp Sch of Rad Tech — [C1]
615 North Michigan Street
South Bend, IN 46601-1033
219-284-7084

Methodist Hosp Allied Health Ed —[C4]
1604 North Capital Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46202
317-929-8280

Metropolitan Beauty Academy — [C4]
110 West Washington
Lebanon, IN 46052-1109
317-769-3434

Midland Career Institute — [A1]
5141 Hohman Avenue
Hammond, IN 46320-1596
219-933-0400

Mr. J's Hair Academy — [A1]
3798 Garfield Street
Gary, IN 46408-2023
219-884-2222

New Concepts Beauty College — [C4]
3830 Meadows Drive
Indianapolis, IN 46205-3112
317-546-9696

North Central Beauty Academy — [B1]
111 Skwiat Legion Avenue
Michigan City, IN 46360-4550
219-872-0224

North Main Beauty Academy — [A7]
Post Office Box 1195
Evansville, IN 47711-5421
812-422-4567

N. Indiana School of Rad Tech — [B1]
1401 South US 421
Westville, IN 46391-9543
219-872-0527, extension 295

PJ's College of Cosmetology — [C4]
931 S. Rangeline Road
Carmel, IN 46032-2541
317-846-6444

PJ's College of Cosmetology — [C4]
322 Vincennes Street
New Albany, IN 47150-1620
812-944-0353

PJ's College of Cosmetology — [C4]
912 Eastern Boulevard
Clarksville, IN 47130-1902
812-282-0459

Professional Broadcasters Inst — [C4]
3500 DePauw Blvd., Suite 1077
Indianapolis, IN 46208-3099
317-876-1252

Program Systems Inc. Institute — [C4]
20 North Meridian Street, Suite 222
Indianapolis, IN 46204-3003
317-262-4700

Ravenscroft Beauty College — [D2]
422 Coliseum Boulevard, West
Fort Wayne, IN 46805
219-483-5712

Reid Memorial Hosp Rad Tech— [D4]
1401 Chester Boulevard
Richmond, IN 47374-1986
317-983-3167

Rogers Academy of Hair Design — [A7]
2903 Mt. Vernon Avenue
Evansville, IN 47712-5823
812-429-0110

Rudaes Sch of Beauty Culture — [B3]
509 Columbia Street
Lafayette, IN 47901-1433
317-423-1151

St. Elizabeth Nursing School — [B3]
1508 Tippecanoe Street
Lafayette, IN 47904-2198
317-423-6400

St. Joseph Hosp Sch Radiography-[D2]
700 Broadway
Fort Wayne, IN 46802
219-425-3990

St. Magaret Hosp Sch Med Tech-[D2]
700 Broadway
Fort Wayne, IN 46802
219-425-3990

Tri-State Beauty College — [A7]
701 Fairway Drive
Evansville, IN 47710-3307
812-425-4371

Tri-State Semi-Driver Training — [A7]
125 N. Weinbach Avenue, Suite 310
Evansville, IN 47711
812-474-0200

Weber School of Hair Design — [C5]
3910 25th Street
Columbus, IN 47203
812-378-4247

Wright Beauty College — [C2]
64 West Market Street
Wabash, IN 46992-3127
219-563-7008

Wright Beauty College — [C3]
208 West Jefferson Street
Kokomo, IN 46901-4516
317-459-4197

Wright Beauty College — [C2]
215 East Market Street
Logansport, IN 46947-3429
219-722-4444

Wright Beauty College — [C3]
109 South Washington
Marion, IN 46952-3805
317-664-4990

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GLOSSARY OF POSTSECONDARY TERMS

When you think about your future and learn about postsecondary education, you may come across words that are new to you. This glossary will tell you what many of these new words mean.

Academic Advisor: The person at a postsecondary school who helps students decide what classes to take, what major to pursue, etc. An advisor is similar to a high school guidance counselor.

Academic Standards: Postsecondary schools have certain standards that students must maintain, such as Grade Point Average, in order to remain in good standing with the school.

Academic Year: The school year. See CALENDAR.

Accredited: Postsecondary schools that meet formal requirements in academic programs, facilities, etc. are certified by certain state, regional, or national accrediting agencies. Usually, schools must be accredited in order for their students to receive financial aid.

Achievement Tests: Standardized tests given by the College Entrance Examination Board Inc. in specific high school subjects. Postsecondary schools look at these test scores when making decisions about advanced placement, course placement, and exemption. These tests are NOT required by most schools for admission.

Admission Requirements: Students who want to attend a specific postsecondary school must meet a series of requirements (high school grade point average, standardized test scores, high school courses, etc.) set up by the school in order to be considered for admission.

Advanced Credit: Some schools offer tests for advanced credit. Students who receive a high score can earn credit in specific subject areas.

Advanced Placement: Students who get high scores on Advanced Placement tests can be placed in upper-level college courses.

Advanced Registration: A period of time set by most postsecondary schools during which students can register early for classes. See REGISTRATION.

Alumni: People who have graduated from any kind of school.

American College Testing (ACT) Program: The score from this test is used by some postsecondary schools in making admission decisions.

Application Fee: A nonrefundable charge for processing a student's application. In some cases, this fee is waived if a student demonstrates financial need.

Assistant Instructor (AI): A graduate student who helps a professor. An AI may teach introductory classes, grade papers, or lead discussion sessions.

Associate's Degree: The degree granted by postsecondary schools after students have satisfactorily completed a two-year, full-time program of study, or its part-time equivalent.

Baccalaureate or Bachelor's Degree: The degree granted by a postsecondary school after students have satisfactorily completed a four or five year, full-time program of study, or its part-time equivalent.

Board of Trustees: The policy-making and governing body of a postsecondary school. Members may be appointed or elected.

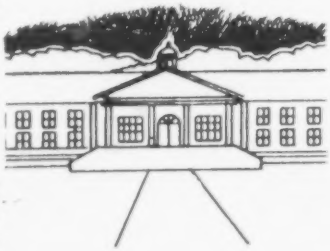
Bulletin: A smaller version of a college catalog. It describes aspects of a particular postsecondary school.

Bursar: The person in charge of money at a postsecondary school. Students may pay the bursar their tuition, room and board, and other school fees.

Calendar: How a school divides the school year for classes and the giving out of grades. Calendars usually run from August to May. School years are usually divided into quarters, semesters, or trimesters.

Campus: The grounds of a school, with all the class buildings, residence halls, and other buildings.

Catalog: A booklet about a particular school. It contains general information about classes, faculty, tuition and other costs, and admission and degree requirements. You can get catalogs from a school's admissions office.



Certificate of Completion: These certificates are usually granted by vocational/technical schools after the completion of a course of study.

Chancellor: The Chief Executive Officer of an individual campus.

Coeducational: A school which both men and women attend, or a residence hall where both men and women live.

College: A school offering studies that lead to an academic degree. A college can be an independent school or part of a larger university system.

College Credit: See CREDIT.

College Scholarship Service: This service processes students' Financial Aid Forms (FAF) and handles other aspects of financial aid. See FAF.

College Work-Study Program: A form of financial aid in which students earn money by working for their postsecondary school. To apply for work-study help, students fill out a need analysis form.

Commencement: Graduation ceremonies at which students receive their degrees in person.

Community College: A school that offers programs (usually two-year or shorter) that prepare students for immediate entry into the job market, or for transfer to a four-year school.

Commuter Student: A student who lives at home, or somewhere off campus, and travels to campus.

Conditional Admission: A postsecondary school may admit students who have not met all the admissions requirements. To remain, these students must fulfill specified requirements before or during their enrollment.

Consortium: An arrangement between postsecondary schools that lets students who go to one postsecondary school take classes and use resources at another school.

Cooperative Education (Co-op Education): A program in which a student combines employment and study.

Core Classes: Basic classes which all students of a major program are required to take.

Co-requisite: A class that must be taken with a related course during the same semester or quarter.

Correspondence Course: A class where students receive lessons in the mail. They send the completed assignments to instructors.

Course: Another name for 'class.'

Course Evaluation: A questionnaire usually given at the end of a semester. The purpose is for students to evaluate an instructor and a class.

Course Number: Numbers assigned to courses to show the level of their difficulty. For example, 100 level courses are less difficult than 200 level courses.

Credit: How postsecondary schools measure students' progress toward a degree. For a semester, three hours of credit for one class is common.

Curriculum: All the courses available to students in a particular program of study.

Dean: The highest officer of a division, college, school or faculty at a postsecondary school. For example, Dean of Students.

Declare a Major: Officially tell the postsecondary school your area of interest.

Deferred Admission: A school may accept a student, then let the student delay, or defer, coming to the school for one year.

Deficiency Points: These indicate unsatisfactory classwork which can put students on academic probation or have them dismissed from school.

Degree: After completing a program of study at a postsecondary school, students receive an academic title. For example, a Bachelor of Arts degree from XYZ University.

Department: A specific area of study in a larger college or school. For example, Secondary Education is a department in the School of Education.

Diploma: An official piece of paper given by postsecondary schools to students when they complete a specific course of study.

Discipline: A field of study. See MAJOR.

Discussion Section/Session: A small group of students who meet to talk about the material covered in class. Often are led by Assistant Instructors.

Dismissal: Being expelled. Students can be dismissed for poor grades and/or for breaking school rules.

Distributive Requirements: See GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS.

Dorm: Dormitory. See RESIDENCE HALL.

Double Major: Meet requirements for two majors. See MAJOR.

Dual Enrollment (Concurrent Enrollment): Some postsecondary schools may enroll high achieving high school students in college courses. These courses may fulfill both high school and college graduation requirements. Students need the permission of their high school principal or guidance counselor as well as admission to a postsecondary school.

Early Admission: Students can take the necessary standardized tests and apply early in their senior year for admission to some colleges/universities.

Emeritus Faculty: Honored faculty members who have retired from teaching but keep the title of 'professor.'

Enroll: To officially select classes. See REGISTRATION.

Exemption: Students who pass proficiency tests may not have to take certain classes.

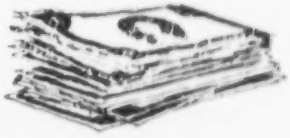
Extracurricular Activities: Programs or activities that occur outside the classroom.

Faculty: The professors and instructors who teach at postsecondary schools.

Finals Week: The time at the end of the semester when classes do not meet and tests are given.

Financial Aid: Federal, state, institutional, and private programs which help students pay for postsecondary education costs. Financial aid can be in the form of loans, grants, scholarships, or work-study programs.

Financial Aid Counselor: A person at a postsecondary school who helps students and parents fill out financial aid forms and get loans, grants, scholarships, and work-study money.



Financial Aid Form (FAF): Students must complete this form to apply for most financial aid programs. The FAF must be completed and mailed to the College Scholarship Service between January 1 and March 1 of the year before the student plans to attend a postsecondary school.

Fraternity: A men's social organization often identified by Greek letters.

Full-time Student: A student who carries a certain number of credits or hours is considered 'full-time' by a postsecondary school. The number of credits considered to be a full-time load can vary from school to school.

4-1-4 or 4-4-1: A calendar used by some postsecondary schools. It is two regular semesters, with one short, month-long semester between them or following them.

General Education Requirements: Many postsecondary schools require that students take a variety of classes in different academic areas.

Grade Point Average (GPA): A system for evaluating the overall scholastic performance of students. A student's GPA is found by dividing the sum of grade points by the number of course work credits or hours. Grade points are found by multiplying the number of hours for a course by the student's grade in that course. Grades are often measured on a four-point scale in which 4.0 equals 'A,' 3.0 equals 'B,' etc.

Graduate: A student who has received a degree.

Grant: A form of financial aid award based on student need. Grants do not have to be paid back.

Greek Organizations: Social organizations named by Greek letters (fraternities and sororities) which students can join by going through 'rush.' These organizations often engage in social and charity events. See RUSH.

Guaranteed Student Loan (GSL): See STAFFORD LOAN.

Higher Education: See POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION.

Housing: Living arrangements for students at postsecondary schools.

Identification Card (ID Card): Card issued to student. These identify students and are often required for admission into school-sponsored activities.

Independent Study: The study of a subject, outside the classroom. This can involve lessons mailed back and forth, or meetings between the student and instructor. Correspondence Courses are examples of Independent Study.

Institution: Another name for school, college, or university.

Instructor: A non-tenured teacher at a postsecondary school.

Intercollegiate Sports: Athletic competition that takes place between different postsecondary schools.

Interdisciplinary: Programs or courses that make use of the knowledge from two or more academic areas, such as psychology and anatomy.

Internship: Students can work at jobs on or off campus which give them practical experience in their major and graduation credit.

Intramural Sports: Athletic activities among and between the members of a school's student body.

Junior College: See COMMUNITY COLLEGE.

Liberal Arts: A school or course of study where the focus is on developing students' general knowledge and reasoning ability instead of preparing for a specific career. It is a general education, usually in the arts and sciences.

Major: An academic subject area such as psychology or education in which students take a variety of classes. It is an area of interest about which students choose to learn a great deal and in which they earn a degree.

Matriculate: A student who enrolls in a postsecondary school becomes a 'matriculate.'

Minor: An area of interest studied at the same time as a major. It is often not in the same department as a major, and requires fewer classes.

National Achievement Scholarship Program for Outstanding Negro Students: A scholarship program for African-Americans only, similar to the National Merit Scholarships and based on Junior year PSAT scores.

National Direct Student Loan (NDSL): See PERKINS LOAN.

National Merit Scholarships: These competitive scholarships are limited in number, and are contributed by corporations and schools. The winners are determined by the scores gained by students on the PSATs taken during their Junior year of high school.

Occupational Training: Education and training which has the purpose of preparing the student to enter the workforce and take a job. Such training usually is offered by vocational/technical, proprietary, trade, and business schools.

Ombudsperson: A person who acts on behalf of students and others in the university community who encounter difficulties with the school.

Open Admissions: Anyone with a high school diploma or its equivalent can take college classes. Students don't have to meet other admissions requirements.

Orientation: First year or transfer students, and their parents participate in orientation programs in order to help them get acquainted with and learn more about the school. Orientation usually takes place before the regular school year begins.

Part-time Student: A student who is enrolled in a certain number of course credits or hours which is less than full-time. Usually, this is less than twelve credits or hours.

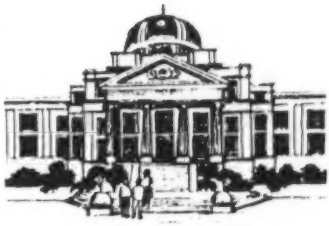
Pell Grant: A federal student aid program for undergraduates. This is gift aid.

Perkins Loan (formerly National Direct Student Loan): Federal financial aid for students who show financial need. This is a loan.

Phi Beta Kappa: A national honor society recognizing excellence in academics.

Philanthropy: An organization that operates on the basis of donated time and money. A philanthropy may donate money to other organizations and individuals.

Postsecondary Education: Education obtained after high school at a college or a university, or at a vocational, technical, proprietary, trade, or business school.



Pre-ACT (P-ACT+): Students take this test to prepare for the ACT.

Pre-admission Summer Program: Some postsecondary schools offer programs where students can take college classes the summer before their first year in college. These programs consist of skill-building courses and regular college classes.

Preliminary Scholastic Aptitude Test/National Merit Scholarship Qualifying Test (PSAT/NMSQT): Students take this test to prepare for the SAT. This test is also used to determine eligibility for the National Merit Scholarship.

Preprograms: Course sequences for undergraduate students to prepare them for graduate work in the same area. Examples— pre-law and pre-medicine.

Prerequisite: Beginning level class that prepares students for a more difficult class.

Private School: An independent postsecondary school, which sometimes has a religious affiliation or can be a single sex school.

Probation: Status given to a student whose GPA has fallen below a certain minimum level. This level can vary from school to school.

Professor: A teacher, usually tenured, at a postsecondary school.

Program: Required courses for a degree in a major area of study.

Proprietary Schools: Schools that are run to make a profit. These schools provide students with practical training in specific fields.

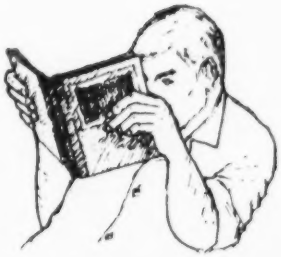
Prospectus: A booklet that gives general information about a postsecondary school.

Public: A postsecondary school that receives money from the state to pay part of the cost of operation.

Quad: A group of residence halls and/or academic buildings.

Quarter: A calendar used by some postsecondary schools. The school year is broken down into four distinct periods, each lasting about seven to ten weeks.

Reading Days: After instruction for a semester ends and before finals begin, some schools offer 'reading days'. During these days students prepare for their final exams.



Registrar: The person in a postsecondary school who keeps track of classes and academic records. The registrar records student enrollment in classes and keeps track of which classes are filled.

Registration: Officially selecting/enrolling in classes for the upcoming semester.

Religious Affiliation: Some private postsecondary schools are associated with religious organizations. For example, the religious affiliation of the University of Notre Dame is with the Roman Catholic Church.

Requirements: A set of conditions that must be met in order to do something, such as be accepted to a postsecondary school, complete a degree, etc.

Residence Hall (Dormitory): A building on campus where students live. Residence halls provide dining and food service along with social and educational activities. Some schools require that all students live in residence halls for a certain amount of time.

Residency Requirements: Most schools require that students spend a certain amount of time on campus, taking classes or living in residence halls. This term can also refer to the minimum amount of time a student has lived in the state in order to be eligible for state tuition rates.

Resident Assistant (RA): An experienced, trained student who lives on a dormitory floor and coordinates social and educational programs for the hall. Resident Assistants can be useful resource people for hall members.

Rolling Admission: Postsecondary schools with this admission practice decide whether or not to admit students as soon as they receive all the required material from the student.

Room & Board: The cost of living in residence halls or other campus housing and receiving meals from the housing food service.

Rush: A time when students participate in a number of parties and/or other activities in order to get to know the members of Greek organizations on campus. Greek organizations hold rush so they can attract new members. Rush ends when the Greek organizations have offered memberships to enough new members for the year.

Satisfactory Academic Progress: Students must complete courses according to the standards of the school. A student usually must demonstrate satisfactory academic progress to receive financial aid.

Scholarship: Financial aid awarded for academic and other achievements (music, athletic, etc.). Scholarships do not have to be paid back.

Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT): The score from this test is used by some postsecondary schools in making admission decisions.

School: See INSTITUTION.

Semester: A calendar system used by some postsecondary schools. With this system, classes and grade reports are divided into two periods, each lasting about 15 weeks.

Sorority: A women's social organization often identified by Greek letters.

Stafford Loan (formerly Guaranteed Student Loan): A form of federal financial aid obtained through a lender (a bank or other lending institution) that must be repaid with interest after you leave school. A student must be enrolled in a degree program at least part time to receive a Stafford Loan.

Standardized Tests (SAT, ACT, etc.): Students take these tests to gain admission to most four-year postsecondary schools.

Student Body: All the students who attend a particular postsecondary school.

Student Center or Student Union: A building on campus designed for a variety of recreational uses by students. The campus bookstore, student organization offices, dining facilities, administrative offices, game rooms, etc. may be located in the student center or student union.

Student-designed Major: At some schools, students can plan an individualized major. Such programs of study must be approved by the appropriate school administrators.

Study Abroad: Programs where students can go to school for a period of time in another country while making regular progress towards their degree.

Subject Area Tests: Standardized tests given by the American College Testing Program in specific high school subjects. Postsecondary schools look at test scores when making decisions about admission, course placement, and exemption. These tests are NOT required by most schools for admission.

Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (SEOG): Federal grant for undergraduates with exceptional financial need. Students who receive Pell Grants are considered first for the SEOGs. Apply by filling out an FAF.

Support Services: Services provided by most postsecondary schools to help students. Such areas include academics (tutoring, etc.) and special student needs (differently-abled student services, etc.).

Support Staff: Employees of a college/university who are not faculty or administrators.

Teacher Assistant: See ASSISTANT INSTRUCTOR.

Tenure: Status granted after a period to professors at postsecondary schools. Tenure guarantees life-long employment there.

Terminal Program: Programs intended to provide all the preparation a person needs for a particular field or career.

Transcript: The official record of student educational progress. Transcripts usually include listings of classes, grades, major area, and degrees earned.

Transfer: A student who changes from one postsecondary school to another. This process involves transferring grades and credits. Some schools may not accept ALL the credits from another school.

Trimester: A calendar system used by some postsecondary schools. This system is made up of 3 periods, each lasting about 10 weeks.

Tuition: The cost of classes or credits at a postsecondary school.

Unconditional Admission: Students who meet all the admission standards of a school are given this status.

Undergraduate: Student working toward receiving a bachelor's degree.

University: A postsecondary school which has 3 or more colleges or schools, offers bachelor's and/or graduate degrees, and may have research facilities.

Upperclassperson: Student who is a junior or senior, but who has not yet received an undergraduate degree.

Vocational/Technical: A school where students get 'hands on' training in a specific career area. These schools usually offer two-year and shorter programs.

Waiting List: A list of those students who have not been told whether or not they are admitted to a postsecondary school. Students placed on a waiting list are usually notified about the decision between mid-May and mid-June.

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